

WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.

GILES M. HILLIER, Editor.



ABERDEEN, MISS.

Saturday, May 6, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ZACHARY TAYLOR

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. W. P. ROGERS, as a Candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Chancery.

We are authorized to announce JOHN T. SIMMS, as a Candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Chancery.

We have been permitted by Lt. Mann of company D. 2nd Miss. Rifles, now engaged in the recruiting service at this place, to peruse a letter dated Cedras Mexico, March 24. We learn from it, that the 9th regiment left Buena Vista on 2d of March, and established their headquarters at Cedras. The citizens of that State are extremely hostile towards our troops, and have threatened them with an attack if they do not leave. The Government sent a courier to Col. Clarke requesting him to fall back on his old position (Mazapil), or he would be compelled to force him to do so. The Gov. contends that the armistice has been broken on the part of the U. S., and if our troops are not withdrawn from that State he would order Gen. Urrea with 8,000 troops to force them back. Col. Clark's reply was firm, manly and respectful. He assured him that he had not violated the armistice, as he had entered the State on the 6th, and the armistice was not ratified until the 9th. The writer intimates that there is a strong probability of the Regiment having an opportunity to show of what stuff it is made.

The headquarters of Col. C. are established at a strong military point at the junction of the roads leading to Zacatecas San Luis, and Durango.

If the armistice is not approved by the President, it is supposed by Col. C. that he will be ordered to Zacatecas, provided Gen. Urrea does not interfere.

The Regiment is in good health, and anxious to meet the enemy.

PROSPECTUS

FOR A SEMI-WEEKLY INDEPENDENT

The Editor and proprietor of this paper are anxious as far as their ability will allow, not merely to do good battle in the approaching political contest, in favor of the whig cause, but also to spread before the public in a larger degree than their columns now afford, literary and scientific reading and useful information. The Independent is intended to be a paper such as the whig party of North-East Mississippi can have confidence in, and cheerful support; while in point of general intelligence, and interest to the planting community, it strives to be surpassed by none of its contemporaries.

To carry out these wishes, it is proposed to enlarge the columns of the paper, and to issue it as a semi-weekly sheet, by this means giving to its subscribers twice the quantity of reading matter now offered them. This will entail upon the office a great amount of extra labor, besides additional expense for paper, force, &c.

The only way to effect this object, without increasing the price of the paper, is to obtain a large addition to its subscription list. The following proposal is therefore made: If between the present time and the fifth day of May next, 250 good subscribers are added on the books, the Independent shall be issued as a semi-weekly paper, from the tenth day of June until after the close of the election in November next, and at its present terms of \$3 per annum in advance, or \$4 if paid at the end of the year. The addition of 250 new subscribers would not afford a remuneration for the extra time and labor given, and the outlay to be made, but it would cover the actual additional expense. This secured, those in charge of its editorial and printing departments would be willing to give in their personal endeavors, under the expectation that they would be appreciated, and liberally sustained hereafter. If this should be the case the paper would continue to be issued semi-weekly. In any event however it will be published semi-weekly for five months from June 10, if the desired increase of its subscribers can be made prior to May 5th.

We need hardly say to our whig friends, that as lovers of the great cause for which they have heretofore fought so faithfully, and the final triumph of which seems close at hand, they are directly interested in the maintenance of this paper, and the success of these very liberal proposals. Every one of our present readers will by some slight exertion on his part in the way of recommending this Journal to his friends, be adding greatly to the amount now spread before him for perusal, and without additional expense. There are now in Monroe county alone a sufficient number of whigs to secure the object of this proposal, who can well afford to take the paper, who do not now subscribe towards its sustenance.

Will not then our friends personal and political, come forward and respond to what we deem to be a very liberal offer on our part, and contribute their exertions to enable us to give to the public a paper, such as we shall not be satisfied with, until it ranks with the best and the cheapest in the State?

The amount of the present subscription list of the paper has been laid before John Goodwin and W. P. Rogers Esqrs. of this place. Should the required addition to the list not be made, those so subscribing will be at liberty to withdraw their names, if they so choose, on paying for the time they have received the paper.

ABERDEEN, March 29, 1848.

The continued absence of the editor, is again our apology for the want of editorial and commercial matter.

We return our thanks to Mr Parker of the Kinney, and Mr. Tufts of the Olive, for late Mobile papers.

We have been requested to state that the Aberdeen Bible Society have received a large supply of Bibles and Testaments. They may be found at the store of B. Y. McNairy & Co.

We had yesterday, an interview with Col. Griffin, the agent of Kendall's line of Telegraph; he informs us that he has reared the poles for the wires, as far as Smithville, in this county. He is now on his return to Columbus, from which point he will work towards Louisville, Winston county; the line from Jackson towards Louisville is under contract and the contractors are busily engaged in erecting the poles. Col. Buxton of Columbus takes the contract from Smithville towards the Tennessee river. We are assured by the Colonel that the line will be in readiness by the 1st of June.

MOBILE, April 28.

There is nothing of particular interest here to communicate. Everything is very dull—and the market very flat. A great many firms have given away. The body of Mr. E. L. Andrews has been found. He drowned himself from one of the wharves—cause, pecuniary embarrassment. It is a singular circumstance that his brother at New Orleans has also disappeared, perhaps to have shared the same fate.

By the kindness of Mr. Langdon of the Advertiser, I send you various papers, you will by them see the news brought by the Dateless d'Orleans and the Sarah Sands. It is regarded as highly important in its political bearings; also a proof of his paper (to be published to-morrow,) of additional news by the Sarah Sands.

You will also find a letter from General Taylor, fully avowing his political sentiments. It is "good whig doctrine."

The following is from the Mobile Advertiser to appear to-morrow.

COTTON INTELLIGENCE.

Market very irregular—great uncertainty yet hanging over it. Sales of the last three days 2800 bales. It is very easy to buy at these quotations.

Ordinary 4 1/2 a 4 1/2

Middling 5

Good middling 5 1/2

Middling fair 5 1/2 a 5 3/4

Fair 6

I have myself just heard of a sale of cotton in Havre, which netted the owners (after paying expenses) only 4 cents.

In great haste, H.

For the Independent.

ABERDEEN LODGE,

April 29th A. J. 5848.

It has pleased the Supreme Disposer of events, to remove from us our Brother SAMUEL S. WARD. By this dispensation we are not called upon to mourn for one who with the promise of youth fresh upon him, has been prematurely snatched away ere he had fulfilled the expectations of fond friends; but to contemplate the departure of one who has truly, in the language of the First Great Light of Masonry, "come to the grave like a shock of corn fully ripe."

We cannot regard such an event without melancholy feelings, but our feelings are not those of regret caused by meditation upon the example our Brother has left, or of pain for the future that awaits him; but the tender sorrow that must attend the parting with tried and esteemed friends. While our Brother's years and strength permitted it, he bore his share in our labors, and was repeatedly called by his brethren, to occupy responsible offices in the Lodge; and when infirmities withdrew him from our midst, we still beheld in him a pattern of masonic integrity at all times.

He has left us his example to emulate, his memory to cherish; and as a feeble testimonial of our respect for that memory, the Lodge hereby Resolves—that the customary Masonic badge of mourning be worn by the members of this Lodge for thirty days, and that a copy hereof be transmitted to the friends and relatives of Brother Ward, and also published in both the Journals of the town.

A true extract from the minutes. Attest, REUBEN NASON, Sec.

H. O. C. E.

At a meeting of WILKEY LODGE No. 21, held at the Lodge room, Monday 1st inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Order are due and are hereby tendered to Bro. S. E. SYKES for the able and spirited Oration delivered on that day; and request a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Lodge be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Hayford, to Miss Ann E. Anderson, Miss Ivy, Miss Butler, Miss Herndon, Miss English, Miss Cunningham, and Miss Mary E. Anderson, for the agreeable musical assistance, on that occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Lodge be tendered to the Methodist society for the use of their Church on that day.

Extract from the minutes. Attest, G. W. TRIMBLE, Sec.

GEN. TAYLOR'S MANIFESTO.—The New Orleans Bulletin publishes the following important letter from General Taylor:

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

Capt. J. S. Allen:

Dear Sir:—My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station, but having at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position, until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish—no party projects to build up—no enemies to punish—nothing to serve, but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers, as effecting the interest of their country or their party. I have not always responded to their inquiries for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles, which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or that measure. I have no co-election, I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen, but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be confided in, merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now, to respond to your inquiries.

1st—I reiterate what I have often said. I am a Whig, but not an ultra-Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independently of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

2d—The Veto Power. The power given by the Constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto is a high conservative power, but in my opinion, should never be exercised, except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that for many years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Executive, have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the Legislative Department of the Government, and from this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive Chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of Domestic Policy, nor ought his objections to be interpreted, when questions of Constitutional power have been settled by the various Departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.

3d—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

4th—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity to be avoided, if compatible with national honor. The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, "why should we quit our own, to stand on foreign ground?"

In the Mexican war, our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you, and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particulars from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write on the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have no confidence in me, they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me, when I declare that I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

Z. TAYLOR.

From the Paris letter of the Charleston Courier we clip the following paragraph:

Rollin was married not long since to a young Irishwoman, with golden hair and blue eyes, who came over to Paris with Mrs. Richard Cobden, and was so tempted by the eloquence of the radical leader, that she gave him her hand, and with it a large fortune. His last folly is an address on the planting of a liberty tree in the Champ de Mars, when he raised the cry of—Vengeance for Waterloo!

[Another account says that Rollin has not lived harmoniously with his wife, and that she has left his "bed and board." This, it is thought, by depriving him of her fortune, will materially reduce his influence.]

Americans are at a premium in French society, and talk in a most learned manner about our political economy. Mr. Walsh makes much talk about an essay on the constitution, which he intends presenting to the national assembly, and Mr. Colman the agricultural writer harangues the people; Mr. Rush, from his ignorance of French (his useless to deny it) is a mere cypher, but his secretary, Dr. Martin is almost daily consulted by the popular leaders, and his opinions have great weight.

REBUKE OF THE ADMINISTRATION BY A DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

We re publish the following from the Charleston Mercury which is so much to the purpose, conveying as it does a stinging rebuke to those who have dared to charge those differing with the Executive and his immediate followers as guilty of treason, that we adopt it fully, and commend it to the special attention of our readers:

Treason and Traitors.—It is the habit of many of the Administration presses, in speaking of those who oppose the President's plan for the prosecution of hostilities in Mexico, to denounce their conduct as treason, and themselves as traitors to the country. To say that in all this there is bad taste, bad temper and the grossest injustice, is to characterize it in the mildest way. This is not a war for the defence of our soil, but a war of invasion and for purpose of conquest. However little room there may be for difference of opinion when it comes to the protection of our own home and firesides, surely the citizen is not to be denied the right of discussing and determining how far, and in what manner, it is advisable for the government to persevere in carrying war into a distant and foreign territory. The conduct of the war, like all other measures of the Government, is open to the criticism and control of the people. If the Administration go wrong, is there any obligation, upon the country to uphold it in its career of wrong? On the contrary, have not the people the power and the right, and is it not the duty, to arrest it in its course, and, as speedily as may be, to put it upon the right track?

The argument on the other side [if indeed that can be called argument which is only denunciation] seems to assume that the Government is the country, or rather that it is something above and superior to the country. That is no part of our political faith. Such is not our democracy. We hold that our rulers are but the servants of the country, and that their official conduct and their public measures are at all times, whether in war or peace, subject to the examination and the control of the people, according to the forms of the constitution. The President and his advisers may propose whatever plans for the prosecution of the war they in their wisdom may see fit; but let them not imagine, in the fulness of their self-satisfaction that they are the people and that all wisdom shall die with them. There are those whose rights and whose duty it is to supervise their plans, and if it seems good, to change and reject them; and if it were otherwise, all our boasted freedom will have resulted only in the establishment of a great central power, which is higher and stronger than the sovereign people themselves, and whose imperial mandates it is their only duty to obey without challenge or question.

Neither the government nor its organs have any shadow of right to complain of the people, so far as the war is concerned. Never was there a readier or more enthusiastic response than was made by our gallant countrymen to the executive call for troops. Without distinction of party, without reference to their individual views upon the origin or necessity of the war, they flocked to the standard of their country; and with a generous rivalry bore her eagles in triumph wherever they were ordered to plant them. States like Kentucky and South Carolina, whose people were known to disapprove of the war, were prompt to meet the requisition of their President, and freely gave their bravest spirits to the call of the country to arms. Among the foremost in the fight were the sons of these gallant States, doing deeds of valor and displaying examples of heroic devotedness that will live and glow in the pages of our history till the Republic shall be no more. And are the people of Kentucky and South Carolina, who have expended so much blood and treasure in this war, and whose names are identified with its most brilliant achievements, to be denounced as traitors to the country because they dare to differ from the President and his advisers upon their plan for the conduct of the war? Well and proudly may they respond to their slanderers, in the words of the eloquent and indignant Patrick Henry, when subjected to a similar charge from the minions of a monarch, "If this be treason, then make the most of it!"

CABINET QUARRELS.—Another chapter in the quarrel between Polk and Buchanan is developed by the Washington Correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, who, in announcing the appointments of Dr. Martin, John Appleton, &c., makes the following comment:

"What is truly astounding in these appointments is the fact that the State Department had nothing to do with them, for the Department had proposed different candidates all of which were disregarded by the President. Mr. Appleton went into the State Department, merely to get an insight into the diplomatic correspondence of our corps diplomatique abroad, and to become acquainted with the business to which he knew he would soon be recalled by the President. It is said that the place of chief clerk is to be kept open and that an annual salary of \$2000 will accrue from it to the country, by the President himself performing the duty of Secretary of State, and Mr. Buchanan assuming that of the former chief clerk, but I cannot tell you all the particulars.

The New York Sun says: "We are informed, by a private letter from Rome, that in connexion with diplomatic relations between the government of the United States and the sovereign pontiff, Mr. Cooper, now in Rome, had an interview with his holiness—that the Pope received Mr. C. with great distinction—and cheerfully assented to the most friendly diplomatic intercourse between the two nations. Our correspondent informs us that the Pope is, in principle, a sterling Republican, and that, if his coronation oath permitted it, he would build up in his own dominion, a purely democratic constitution. It is his intention to send to Washington, if it be not disagreeable to our people, one of his most distinguished Cardinals Archbishops as Charge d'Affaires."

News from Mexico.—By the British mail steamer Avon, at Ship Island, the New Orleans papers have news from the city of Mexico as late as the 13th inst. The steamer left Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 16th.

The Court of Inquiry has, ere this, probably adjourned to the United States to prosecute the investigation.

Mr. Clifford arrived in the city of Mexico, and Mr. Sevier was daily expected. The prospects of a ratification of the treaty, we regret to say, are not so bright as they have been, but still we hope for the best. From a letter in the Picayune, dated "City of Mexico, April 13th," we make the following extract:

"It is reported on the authority of the Progress, the 'Puro' paper, published at Queretaro, that Pena y Pena has asked that four months be now allowed him to obtain a ratification of the treaty. I can learn of no other authority for the report, and am disposed to doubt its truth, for if Pena y Pena is desirous of the ratification of the treaty, his only prospect of succeeding is by pressing the subject upon Congress immediately. It is added, too, that the Mexicans have great hopes of obtaining concessions and modifications of the treaty as approved by the Senate of the United States, from our own Commissioner or Commissioners, and if they were to be guided by the past, as I had occasion to observe in a former letter, they would procrastinate negotiation, or continue the war, in the conviction that the more the one was procrastinated, or the longer the other was continued, the greater would be their ultimate advantage. I have, however, strong hopes that neither Mr. Sevier nor Mr. Clifford will permit any trifling on the part of the Mexicans, but will tell them at once, without parley, 'Gentlemen, here are our terms—accept them or reject them, as you think proper. We are the conquerors, and have and will exercise the right of conquerors in dictating our terms.' This is all the negotiation that is necessary; and all that should have ever been used. Mr. Clifford arrived here day before yesterday, with the Secretary of the Commission, Mr. Walsh, and was very handsomely received, all the troops in the city having, by order of Gen. Butler, turned out to give him a reception. The following was the order issued on the occasion.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Mexico, April 10, 1848.

[Orders, No. 58.]

The Hon. N. Clifford, United States Commissioner, is approaching this capital, and may be expected to arrive this evening or to-morrow. The troops on duty in the city will be held in readiness to receive him with appropriate honors.

Major Gen. Patterson is assigned to the command of the troops on the occasion, and will make proper dispositions accordingly.

By order of Major Gen. BUTLER: L. THOMAS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

We learn that Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz for this city on the 7th inst., and the commander-in-chief has ordered similar honors to be paid to him. Captains Fairchild and Kerr, in command of two companies of the Louisiana mounted men, escorted Mr. Clifford up. They will remain here about a week, and together with Col. Briscoe and Lieuts. Kelly and Hunter, also of the Louisiana Battalion, will then return to Vera Cruz. The prospect is still favorable for a speedy meeting of Congress at Queretaro; and for my own part, notwithstanding the contradictory rumors and reports on the subject, I shall be disappointed if the treaty is not ratified in a month or six weeks.

In anticipation of favorable action upon the treaty, all the sick who can bear removal, numbering about one thousand, were yesterday sent to Jalapa, with an escort commanded by Lieut. Col. Preston, of the 4th Kentucky Regiment.

We have the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry down to the 24th day, inclusive. They are very voluminous—occupying nine closely printed columns in the Picayune. There are many interesting incidents, but as a whole the proceedings are tedious. The cream of the whole matter is contained in an abstract which we copy from the Mercury.—Pillow is made to cut a most ridiculous figure by the testimony of the witnesses, and were we in his place, it strikes us that we would take the other end of the road rather than show our face in the United States. The curious developments of Mr. Freeman in relation to Pillow's plans for supplanting Gen. Scott in the supreme command, and his proposition to make the Delta provided he could be permitted to use its columns, are provokingly rich. The Mercury, in view of these developments, perpetrates the following "palpable hit":

New Nominee for President.—So it would seem that Gen. Pillow, the President-maker, the Republican War-chief, really determined to make the Delta! We congratulate our neighbor upon the bright vista that opens on his future. Gen. P. claims to have made Mr. Polk President, as well as to have planned the battle and won the laurels of Contreras, and certainly a man of so much talent and genius, and good feeling, will not withhold his lowering glare, but will still regard the Delta for its able defence of Pillow after he had dropped like a "hot potato" from the fingers of nearly all its contemporaries. But lest the General, in the flush of honors, may let his memory grow oblivious of past favors, we would most cordially suggest, and we call upon the Leonidas of Contreras to make good his promise to Mr. Freeman, by recording our motion, the name of Dennis Corcoran as a suitable person to succeed Mr. Polk in the Presidency. Certain we are that he would fill the chair quite as well as his illustrious predecessor. And we hereby pledge our humble efforts to accomplish so desirable a result, should our suggestion meet with approval of the country and Gen. Pillow.

The New York Globe, in an article addressed to the prejudices of the laboring men of the free states, says, "the slaveholders confess that the food and clothing of a slave cost only twenty dollars per annum, and the right of suffrage is restricted in some of the slave states as much as it was in France." A wise editor is the head of the Globe.

MOBOCRATIC DISPLAYS.

The Mobile papers, in discussing the probable cause of the melancholy suicide of Miss Morissette, dwell too lightly upon the ill conduct and outrage perpetrated by some of the citizens of that town against a gentleman and a stranger who happened to sojourn there. Mr. Morissette, it appears, had, in his capacity as legislator, advocated some bill which was offensive to certain individuals in Mobile, who, upon hearing of his arrival in town, proceeded to his boarding house and serenaded him with the most discordant sounds and every expression of contempt. His daughter, a delicate and sensitive young lady, was condemned to be a witness to this attempt to degrade and insult her venerable parent. Whether the character and mortification produced by this disgraceful display was the cause of her suicide or not, is a question which we presume will never be satisfactorily determined. But upon one point there can be no doubt or mystery, and that is to the deep and damning disgrace of those who could so outrage the laws of hospitality and decency as to subject gray-haired age, and the tender sensibilities of woman to the insult and mortification of a public display of popular prejudice and contumely. There is nothing as thoroughly contemptible and disgusting as mobocratic demonstrations. In this country of law and order, where all public agents are made responsible to the people for their acts, these practices, manifesting by brutal indignities, disapproval of the conduct of public officers, ought to be regarded as the most criminal violations of law and order, and outrages against the public peace. Every man who participates in such demonstrations is an enemy to the distinguishing principle of our institutions, which is a respect for law and a firm reliance upon its adequacy to satisfy all wrongs. If the people violate and disregard their own laws—if they resort to other means of accomplishing their purposes than those provided in the political systems framed by themselves—then has our Republican Government given way to the worst tyranny of which society can be subjected, that of lawless mobs.

We not unfrequently hear heedless persons declare in relation to public officers whose conduct is offensive to them, "He ought to be lynched—he ought to be tarred and feathered—let's grab him!" All such individuals ought to be looked after as dangerous characters. Every good citizen and republican should denounce such suggestions, as base and disgraceful.

THE BANK OF MOBILE.—A very strange, and it appears to us a very silly, excitement sprang up here on Saturday, in relation to the ability of the Bank of Mobile to redeem its circulation, and a partial run was made upon it for specie. At about the usual hour for closing, there was quite a show for a panic among the small dealers in our city, who were trotting back and from the bank with their shot bags, carpet bags, &c., either laden with, or going for, specie. The Bank kept its doors open until five o'clock—at which time the panic seems entirely to have subsided—meeting promptly all the calls for specie. We do not hear that any of our leading merchants participated in the feeling that was so suddenly and unnecessarily got up, and among intelligent business men, the most unbounded confidence in the perfect ability of the bank to meet all its liabilities, exists. The foolish little run of Saturday will not impair that confidence, and its only effect will be to bring ridicule on those engaged in it.

We are satisfied that a sounder or more solvent institution than the Bank of Mobile is not to be found in our country; and all attempts to injure its credit should, and will be frowned down by this community.

There has been a good deal of agitation in this city since Saturday morning last, in consequence of the disappearance of E. L. Andrews, of the house of E. L. Andrews & Co., one of the most respectable firms in our city. The public prints have said nothing about it, because it was hoped that something would turn up to dissipate the mystery of his fate. Every thing leads to the conclusion that he committed suicide by throwing himself into the river. His hat and umbrella were found upon the end of one of the wharves, on Saturday morning, and last seen of him living was about 10 o'clock the preceding evening. Letters received from him since, written on that night, make it certain that the apprehended failure of his house had so preyed upon his mind that he had determined not to survive, although the manner of his contemplated death was not intimated. The house has through the worst of times, hitherto sustained an unimpeachable credit, and its honor was a passion with Mr. A. so strong that he could not bear to live under a process. His private accounts are all accurate and satisfactorily arranged—his personal obligations were all settled and every cent which has reached him appears to be duly accounted for. He left his watch, purse and other pocket articles in his private drawer, and communicated his leave-taking to his partner and wife by a letter. There is a strong feeling in the community for the departed—through a mercantile career of uncommon length, considering his years—for he was hardly beyond middle age—he has been noted for a high and scrupulous sense of honor, and was held in the highest credit. The dread of losing this position, it seems, drove him to his end—that, at least, is the conviction of all who knew him, or had had dealings with him. Mobile Register, 26th inst.

Mexican Women.—A correspondent of the Daily Crescent says: "It may be true that the Americans seldom see the better class of Mexican females, and to judge comparatively, I for one never wish to. Their forms are remarkably well developed, but their countenances in general bespeak neither animation or intelligence. Why, if one of our belles should for an instant step into their church or their ball room, the poor creatures would hail the advent of an angel. They dance well, walk well and know not the word modesty."

PRINTERS OF PARIS.

Among the incidents which led to the recent Revolution in France, the following from the London Chronicle, is not unimportant. It is an extract from a letter, dated Paris, Feb. 21, the day before the outbreak:

"A serious cause of alarm is with respect to the composers and pressmen of Paris.—They are a very formidable body, amounting to upwards of 16,000 men. They have given notice in almost all the printing establishments, that they will not be at their work to-morrow, as they have to attend the procession to the Champs Elysees.

They are almost all communists and socialists, and I need not remind you that they were the first movers and the principal contributors to the Revolution of July."

It is not true that "almost all," or even a very large number of the printers of Paris are "communists and socialists"—but it is true that 9-tenths of them are Republicans. They all hate Louis Philippe most cordially for refusing them permission to meet for the past four years to discuss matters connected with their business. They are a highly intelligent and intellectual class of men, as printers everywhere must necessarily be,—and by their influence over other artisans and mechanics, in Paris, were no doubt the chief instruments in giving Louis Philippe leave of absence.

MAN SHOT BY A WOMAN.—We understand that a man was shot dead on Sunday night last, about a mile from New Albany, Ia., by Mrs. Roberts, the wife of Dr. Roberts, a printer of this city. It appears that Dr. R. was in this city at the time engaged at his usual business, and that his wife and children only were at his house, situated near New Albany.—About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, Mrs. R. was awakened by some person attempting to get into the house. She arose, and looking through the window, saw a man at the door, and attempted to get into the window. Mrs. R. had, in the mean time loaded a gun which was in the room, and laying it on a table, pointed it towards the man, who was standing on the porch, and pulling the trigger, discharged several buck-shot in his breast, killed him instantly. Mrs. R., in the greatest alarm fled in her night clothes to a neighbors house, at some distance and from thence went to New Albany. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body yesterday, and the above facts elicited. The man had on no coat, hat, vest or shoes, and no person who saw his body yesterday recollected ever to have seen him before. He appeared to be a foreigner—a German, we believe.—The circumstance is certainly a mysterious one.—Lon. Cour.

There was a Taylor meeting at Lafayette Hall, in New York city, on the evening of the 6th. The New York Herald, a paper that supports Gen. Taylor for the Presidency says:

When the name of Mr. Clay was mentioned, it was received with as much enthusiasm as that of Gen. Taylor. Indeed, we should judge there were as many Clay men present as there were of any others. This has characterized almost all the Taylor meetings in this city, and shows that the Whigs of this city, at least, are far from being willing to adopt Gen. Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency.

OCEAN STEAMERS.—Henceforth we may look for news from Europe at least once a week. The auxiliary steamship Sarah Sands, Captain Thompson, was to leave Liverpool on the third of April for New-York, and we may look for her arrival about Wednesday. Her accounts will be nine days later than those brought by the Hibernia. The steamship Acadia, Capt. Stone, was to leave Liverpool for Boston on the 5th inst.; she has therefore been at sea one week.—The new steamship America, Capt. Judkins, said to be the fleetest vessel of that class afloat, will leave Liverpool to-day for New York. We look for her arrival this day fortnight. The U. S. mail steamer Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, is to leave Southampton for N. York on Thursday, the 24th inst.—[N. Y. Com. 15th inst.]

THE ASTOR ESTATE.—We learn from very good authority that the value of the estate of the late John Jacob Astor does not exceed 7,500,000, of which about 4,000,000 is real, and \$3,500,000 personal.—The real is given in the form of real estates, with the power of letting and selling. Mr. Wm. B. Astor has half the residuary personal estate in his own right—say \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. He is said to have received \$700,000 several years since from an uncle, Henry